MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1776

Conſtitution and form of government of Virginia concluded.

ALL laws ſhall originate in the houſe of delegates, to be approved or rejected by the ſenate, or to be amended with the conſent of the houſe of delegates; except money bills, which in no inſtance ſhall be altered by the ſenate, but wholly approved or rejected.

A governor, or chief magiſtrate, ſhall be choſen annually, by joint ballot of both houſes, to be taken in each houſe reſpectively, depoſited in the conference room, the boxes examined jointly by a committee of each houſe, and the numbers ſeverally reported to them, that the appointments may be entered (which ſhall be the mode of taking the joint ballot of both houſes in all caſes) who ſhall not continue in that office longer than three years ſucceſſively nor be eligible until the expiration of four years after he ſhall have been out of that office. An adequate, but moderate ſalary, ſhall be ſettled upon him during his continuance in office, and he ſhall, with the advice of a council of ſtate, exerciſe the executive powers of government according to the laws of this commonwealth; and ſhall not, under any pretence, exerciſe any power or prerogative by virtue of any law, ſtatute or cuſtom, of England: But he ſhall, with the advice of the council of ſtate, have the power of granting reprieves or pardons, except where the proſecution ſhall have been carried on by the houſe of delegates, or the law ſhall otherwiſe particularly direct; in which caſes no reprieve or pardon ſhall be granted, but by reſolve of the houſe of delegates.

Either houſe of the general aſſembly may adjourn themſelves reſpectively. The governor ſhall not prorogue or adjourn the aſſembly during their ſitting, nor diſſolve them at any time; but he ſhall, if neceſſary, either by advice of the council of ſtate, or on application of a majority of the houſe of delegates, call them before the time to which they ſhall ſtand prorogued or adjourned.

A privy council, or council of ſtate, conſiſting of eight members ſhall be choſen by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly, either from their own members or the people at large to aſſiſt in the adminiſtration of government. They ſhall annually nominate out of their own members a preſident, who, in caſe of the death, inability, or neceſſary abſence of the governor from the government, ſhall act as lieutenant-governor. Four members ſhall be ſufficient to act, and their advice and proceedings ſhall be entered on record, and ſigned by the members preſent (to any part whereof any member may enter his diſſent) to be laid before the general aſſembly, when called for by them. This council may appoint their own clerk, who ſhall have a ſalary ſettled by law, and take an oath of ſecrecy in ſuch matters as he ſhall be directed by the board to conceal. A ſum of money appropriated to that purpoſe ſhall be divided annually among the members, in proportion to their attendance; and they ſhall be incapable, during their continuance in office, of ſitting in either houſe of aſſembly. Two members ſhall be removed by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the three next years. Theſe vacancies as well as thoſe occaſioned by death or incapacity, ſhall be ſupplied by new elections, in the ſame manner.

The delegates for Virginia to the continental congreſs ſhall be choſen annually, or ſuperſeded in the mean time by joint ballot of both houſes of aſſembly.

The preſent militia officers ſhall be continued, and vacancies ſupplied by appointment of the governor with the advice of the privy council, on recommendations from the reſpective county courts; but the governor and council ſhall have a power of ſuſpending any officer, and ordering a court-martial on complaint of miſbehaviour or inability, or to ſupply vacancies of officers happening when in actual ſervice. The governor may embody the militia, with the advice of the privy council; and, when embodied, ſhall alone have the direction of the militia under the laws of the country.

The two houſes of aſſembly ſhall, by joint ballot, appoint judges of the ſupreme court of appeals, and general court, judges in chancery, judges of admiralty, ſecretary, and the attorney general, to be commiſſioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. In caſe of death, incapacity, or reſignation, the governor, with the advice of the privy council, ſhall appoint perſons to ſucceed in office, to be approved or diſplaced by both houſes. Theſe officers ſhall have fixed and adequate ſalaries, and, together with all others holding lucrative offices, and all miniſters of the goſpel of every denomination, be incapable of being elected members of either houſe of aſſembly, or the privy council.

The governor, with the advice of the privy council, ſhall appoint juſtices of the peace for the counties; and in caſe of vacancies, or a neceſſity of increaſing the number hereafter, ſuch appointments to be made upon the recommendation of the reſpective county courts. The preſent acting ſecretary in Virginia, and clerks of all the county courts, ſhall continue in office. In caſe of vacancies, either by death, incapacity, or reſignation, a ſecretary ſhall be appointed as before directed, and the clerks by the reſpective courts. The preſent and future clerks ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, to be judged of and determined in the general court. The ſheriffs and coroners ſhall be nominated by the reſpective courts, approved by the governor with the advice of the privy council, and commiſſioned by the governor. The juſtices ſhall appoint conſtables, and all fees of the aforeſaid officers be regulated by law.

The governor, when he is out of office, and others offending againſt the ſtate, either by mal-adminiſtration, or other means by which the ſafety of the ſtate may be endangered, ſhall be impeachable by the houſe of delegates. Such impeachment to be proſecuted by the attorney general, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as the houſe may appoint, in the general court, according to the laws of the land. If found guilty, he or they ſhall be either for ever diſabled to hold any office under government, or removed from ſuch office *pro tempore*, or ſubjected to ſuch pains or penalties as the law ſhall direct.

If all, or any of the judges of the general court, ſhould, on good grounds (to be judged of by the houſe of delegates) be accuſed of any of the crimes or offences before-mentioned, ſuch houſe of delegates may in like manner impeach the judge or judges ſo accuſed, to be proſecuted in the court of appeals; and he or they, if found guilty, ſhall be puniſhed in the ſame manner as is preſcribed in the preceding clauſe.

Commiſſions and grants ſhall run, *In the name of the commonwealth of Virginia*, and bear teſt by the governor with the ſeal of the commonwealth annexed. Writs ſhall run in the ſame manner, and bear teſt by the clerks of the ſeveral courts. Indictments ſhall conclude *Againſt the peace and dignity of the commonwealth*.

A treaſurer ſhall be appointed annually, by joint ballot of both houſes.

All eſcheats, penalties, and forfeitures, heretofore going to the king, ſhall go to the commonwealth, ſave only ſuch as the legiſlature may abolish, or otherwiſe provide for.

The territories contained within the charters erecting the colonies of Maryland, Pennſylvania, North and South Carolina, are hereby ceded, releaſed, and for ever confirmed to the people of thoſe colonies reſpectively, with all the rights of property, juriſdiction, and government, and all other rights whatſoever which might at any time heretofore have been claimed by Virginia, except the free navigation and uſe of the rivers Patowmack and Pocomoke, with the property of the Virginia ſhores or ſtrands bordering on either of the ſaid rivers, and all improvements which have been or ſhall be made thereon. The weſtern and northern extent of Virginia ſhall in all other reſpects ſtand as fixed by the charter of king James the firſt, in the year 1609, and by the public treaty of peace between the courts of Great-Britain and France in the year 1763; unleſs, by act of this legiſlature, one or more territories ſhall hereafter be laid off, and governments eſtabliſhed weſtward of the Allegheny mountains. And no purchaſes of lands ſhall be made of the Indian natives but on behalf of the public, by authority of the general aſſembly.

In order to introduce this government, the repreſentatives of the people met in convention ſhall chooſe a governor and privy council, alſo ſuch other officers directed to be choſen by both houſes as may be judged neceſſary to be immediately appointed. The ſenate to be firſt choſen by the people, to continue until the laſt day of March next, and the other officers until the end of the ſucceeding ſeſſion of aſſembly. In caſe of vacancies, the ſpeaker of either houſe ſhall iſſue writs for new elections.

The following are the appointments under the above plan of government.

Patrick Henry, jun. Eſq; governor.

John Page, Dudley Digges, John Taylor, John Blair, Benjamin Harriſon of Berkeley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter of Shirley, and Benjamin Harriſon of Brandon, counſellors of ſtate.

Thomas Whiting, John Hutchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, jun. and George Webb, Eſqrs. commiſſioners of admiralty.

Edmund Randolph, Eſq; attorney-general.

Thomas Everard and James Cocke, Eſqrs. commiſſioners for ſettling accounts.

GOD ſave the COMMONWEALTH.

BOSTON, *July 6.*

We learn from Halifax, by a perſon who left that place this day three weeks, that the troops general Howe left there were ſuppoſed to be about 1500, moſtly marines, and the regiment of light-horſe (which lately were wantonly tutored in a houſe of GOD in this town) was at Windſor, waiting for general Howe to get foot-hold at New-York, when they were to follow, and march, (or gallop) through this continent; that they were buſily employed in fortifying Citidale-hill and other places, being under apprehenſion of an attack; that brigadier Ruggles and ſon from Hardwick, William Lyng, formerly high-ſheriff, John Hicks, and John Howe, printers were gone volunteers with gen. Howe, and a number of others, which our informant could not recollect.

We alſo learn from Halifax, That when the New-York tories arrived there, they applied to general Howe for ſubſiſtence; but were informed, That unleſs they took up arms in defence of government, they could have no relief, when ſome of them voluntarily entered the ſervice, and others, through neceſſity, were obliged to; and that the fourth day after their inliſtment, they, together with the Boſton tories, were ordered to dig in the coal mines at Nova Scotia, where we hope they may remain during life.—A proper ſhelter for all the tories in America.

NEWPORT, *June 24.*

Capt. Campbell, lately from Antigua, via St. Euſtatia, informs, that a little before he left Antigua, a veſſel from Georgia, belonging to Mr Samuel Brenton of this place, was ſeized there by a man of war, with all her cargo, conſiſting of lumber, indigo &c. Mr. Brenton, then preſent, urged his being a friend to government as a reaſon for his being favoured; but the admiral told him the act of parliament by which he was ſeized, made no proviſion for friends to government! He then pleaded the ſame to the Marſhal for being indulged in buying the indigo at a moderate price; but the marſhal ſaid it was difficult to determine who were friends to government, or to that purport, and that he ſhould buy the indigo himſelf to ſhip to England.—Juſt ſo would all American tories fare, ſhould this country be conquered agreeable to their wiſhes. But be aſſured the ſun, moon, and ſtars ſhall fall, the ocean ceaſe to roll, and all nature change its courſe, before a few Engliſh, Scotch and German ſlaves ſhall conquer this vaſt continent.

NEW-YORK, *July 12.*

On Monday laſt, a ſmall party of our men were ſent to drive off cattle from Bergen woods; their curioſity led them to march along Bergen ſhore, to view the regulars on Staten-iſland. On ſeeing two of their officers riding along the road towards Elizabeth-town point, ſome of our men thought to ſcare them, and fired their pieces at them, over the river, nearly oppoſite Decker's ferry. About two minutes after, they thundered away inceſſantly for ſome time at our people, with their cannon, but did them no hurt, as they betook themſelves to the woods; however they continued their fire with great fury for a conſiderable time, thinking, no doubt, that we had been intrenching there with a great force. It was no ſmall diverſion to our men to ſee them throwing away their powder and ſhot among the trees. They picked up ſome of the balls and brought them away with them.

Since our laſt ſeveral of the new raiſed regiments of Connecticut troops have arrived in town, and appear to be as fine a body of men as any engaged in the preſent grand ſtruggle for liberty and independence. Among them the light dragoons, between five and ſix hundred, who came to town yeſterday, and paraded on horſeback through the city, made a noble and martial appearance; and as this corps is compoſed of the ſubſtantial yeomanry of a virtuous ſiſter ſtate, nothing could be more agreeable or animating to all true friends of their country. Some of theſe worthy ſoldiers aſſiſted, in their preſent uniforms, at the firſt reduction of Louiſburg, and their "lank lean cheeks, and war worn coats," are viewed with more veneration by their *honeſt* countrymen than if they were glittering nabobs from India, or baſhaws with *nine tails*.

On Wedneſday laſt, the declaration of independence was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, poſted at and near New-York, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

The ſame evening the equeſtrian ſtatue of George III, which tory pride and folly raiſed in the year 1770 was by the ſons of freedom laid proſtrate in the dirt; the juſt deſert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into bullets to aſſimilate with the brain of our infatuated adverſaries, who, to gain a pepper corn, have loſt an empire.*—"Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

July 15. Laſt Friday morning it was reported in town, that lord Howe was arrived at Sandy-Hook, with a large fleet from England; Between one and two o'clock P. M. two ſhips hove in ſight and joined the fleet at the Watering-place; about an hour after a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Phœnix, of 44 guns, a frigate of 28, and three tenders, got under way at Staten-iſland, and ſtood up for this city. The army ſoon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his ſtation, well provided with all neceſſaries for a vigorous defence; but as ſoon as the ſhips came near Bedlow's iſland, they inclined towards the Jerſey ſhore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both ſides of the river; and notwithſtanding they muſt have received conſiderable damage, they ſtood their courſe up Hudſon's river, firing ſeveral broadſides as they went along, without either killing or wounding any of our people, who on the occaſion behaved with uncommon bravery. A ſtrong ſoutherly wind, and the tide of flood facilitated the ſhips getting above the batteries near the town, but we hear they were roughly handled about twelve miles up the river, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear laid at Tarry-Town, about 30 miles up the river, on Saturday evening.

Several ſhot went through different houſes in the town; two into the houſe of Mr. Verdice Ellſworth, at Powlis Hook; three into capt. Clarke's houſe, at Greenwich, one of them went through the front and lodged in a brick wall at the head of Mrs Clarke's bed, in her chamber, a ſecond went through the houſe, and the third deſtroyed ſeveral trees before the door, and took its courſe into the woods.

A ball alſo ſtruck the houſe of Mr. Daniel Phœnix, and from that took its courſe to the new dwelling of Mr. Chriſtopher Smith, in the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet.

Soon after theſe ſhips paſſed the town, a great number of ſalutation guns were heard in the fleet below which we are ſince told was on the arrival of lord Howe, with a few more ſhips.

On Sunday afternoon a barge from the fleet appeared in our bay, with a white flag, which was there met by the general's barge with ſeveral gentlemen of the army on board. The flag was ſent by lord Howe, with a letter to his excellency gen. Waſhington. But as the letter was improperly directed it was not received,

* *Lord Clare, in the houſe of commons, declared that a pepper-corn, in acknowledgment of Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it.*

Howe came over poſſeſſed of unlimited power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few days ſooner, which would have effected a reconciliation, &c. However it ſeems his unlimited power did not extend to the neceſſary preliminaries of a negotiation---an acknowledgment of the right of the perſons, to whom he came, to treat with him.

Indeed the idea of coming over to propoſe a plan of reconciliation is, in every view, abſurd and ridiculous: For, as the colonies never invaded the rights of Britain, and only defended their own, there was no occaſion at all for negotiation. The moment Great Britain receded from her unjuſt claims the war was at an end.

The very *propoſal* therefore of a negotiation was a proof that Great-Britain perſiſted in her incroachments on the rights of the colonies, and was in itſelf an act of an hoſtile nature.

On Tueſday another flag from the fleet appeared, and was met as before, when a letter was again offered, but for the ſame reaſon as the former, rejected.

Capt Johnſton, in a ſmall privateer from Boſton, has taken and carried into Cape Anne, two ſhips, one of them a large three decker from Jamaica for London, with 40 hogſheads of ſugar, 200 puncheons of rum, 30 bags of cotton, and a large quantity of piemento, &c. with ſeveral ladies paſſengers. The other a ſhip from Antigua bound to Boſton, with 490 puncheons of rum, &c.

Laſt Wedneſday noon a ſoldier belonging to one of the regiments on Staten-iſland being in liquor, and having wandered from his companions, got upon the meadows near Elizabeth-town point; which being obſerved by col. Smith, who had the command that day at the point, he ſent over a party of men who took him priſoner.

TRENTON, *July* 8.

The declaration of independence was this day proclaimed here, together with the new conſtitution of the colony of late eſtabliſhed, and the reſolve of the provincial congreſs for continuing the adminiſtration of juſtice during the interval.

The members of the provincial congreſs, the gentlemen of the committee, the officers and privates of the militia under arms, and a large concourſe of the inhabitants attended on this great and ſolemn occaſion. The declaration and other proceedings were received with loud acclamations.

The people are now convinced of what we ought long ſince to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject ſlavery.

In the field, we hope, as well as in council, the inhabitants of New-Jerſey will be found ever ready to ſupport the freedom and independence of America.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, July 11, 1776.

The marine committee, in purſuance of the order of congreſs, reported that they have called before them divers of the inferior officers belonging to the ſhips Alfred and Columbus, and having heard their complaints againſt the captains Saltonſtall and Whipple, in their preſence, are of opinion, that the charge againſt capt. Saltonſtall does not appear to be well founded, and that the charge againſt capt. Whipple amounts to nothing more than a rough indelicate mode of behaviour to his marine officers. Whereupon *Reſolved*, That the marine committee be directed to order the captains Saltonſtall and Whipple to repair to their reſpective commands, and that it be recommended to capt. Whipple to cultivate harmony with the officers.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*

By order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, *Preſident.*

In CONGRESS, July 19, 1776.

Reſolved, That a copy of the circular letters and of the declarations they incloſed from lord Howe to Mr. W. Franklin, Mr. Penn, Mr. Eden, lord Dunmore, Mr. Martin, and Sir James Wright, late governors, ſent to Amboy by a flag, and forwarded to congreſs, by general Waſhington, be publiſhed in the ſeveral Gazettes, that the good people of theſe united ſtates may be informed of what nature are the commiſſioners and what the terms, with the expectation of which the inſidious court of Britain has endeavoured to amuſe and diſarm them; and that the few, who ſtill remain ſuſpended by a hope founded either in the juſtice or moderation of their late king, may now, at length be convinced, that the valour alone of their country is to ſave its liberties.

Extract from the journals,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

"EAGLE, *off the coaſt of the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, June* 20, 1776.

"SIR,

"BEING appointed commander in chief of the ſhips and veſſels of his majeſty's fleet, employed in North-America, and having the honour to be by his majeſty conſtituted one of his COMMISSIONERS for reſtoring peace to his colonies, and for granting *pardons* to ſuch of his ſubjects therein as ſhall be *duly ſolicitous* to benefit by that effect of his gracious indulgence; I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my arrival on the American coaſt, where my firſt object will be an early meeting with general Howe, whom his majeſty has been pleaſed to join with me in the ſaid commiſſion.

"In the mean time I have judged it expedient to iſſue the incloſed declaration, in order that all perſons may have immediate information of his majeſty's *moſt gracious intentions*: And I deſire you will be pleaſed forthwith to cauſe the ſaid declaration to be promulgated, in ſuch manner, and at ſuch places with in the province of New-Jerſey, as will render the ſame of the moſt public notoriety.

Aſſured of being favoured with your aſſiſtance in every meaſure for the ſpeedy and effectual reſtoration of the public tranquillity, I am to requeſt that you will communicate, from time to time, ſuch information as you may think will facilitate the attainment of that important object in the province over which you preſide.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect and conſideration,
Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
HOWE."

For ſecuring peace to his majeſty's colonies and plantations in North-America, &c. &c. &c.

DECLARATION.

WHEREAS By an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſett's-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; it is enacted that "It ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons, appointed and authoriſed by his majeſty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons, by proclamation, in his majeſty's name, to declare any colony or province, colonies or provinces, or any county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his majeſty;" and that "from and after the iſſuing of any ſuch proclamation in any of the aforeſaid colonies or provinces, or if his majeſty ſhould be graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify the ſame by his royal proclamation, then, from and after the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation." the ſaid "act, with reſpect to ſuch colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be utterly void."

And WHEREAS the king, deſirous to deliver all his ſubjects from the calamities of war, and other *oppreſſions which they now undergo*, and to reſtore the ſaid colonies to his protection and peace, as ſoon as the conſtitutional authority of government therein may be replaced, hath been graciouſly pleaſed, by letters patent, under the great ſeal, dated the ſixth day of May, in the ſixteenth year of his majeſty's reign, to nominate and appoint me, Richard viſcount Howe of the kingdom of Ireland, and William Howe, Eſq; general of his forces in North-America, and each of us, jointly and ſeverally, to be his majeſty's commiſſioner and commiſſioners, for *granting his free and general pardons* to all thoſe who, in the tumult and diſorder of the times, may have deviated from their juſt allegiance, and who are willing, by a ſpeedy return to their duty, to reap the benefits of the royal favour: and alſo for declaring, in his majeſty's name, any colony, province county, town, port, diſtrict, or place, to be at the peace of his majeſty, I DO, THEREFORE, hereby declare; That due conſideration ſhall be had to the meritorious ſervices of all perſons who ſhall aid and aſſiſt in reſtoring the public tranquillity in the ſaid colonies, or in any part or parts thereof; That pardons ſhall be granted, dutiful repreſentations received, and every ſuitable encouragement given, for promoting ſuch meaſures as ſhall be conducive to the eſtabliſhment of legal government and peace, in purſuance of his majeſty's moſt gracious purpoſes aforeſaid.

Given on board his majeſty's ſhip the Eagle, off of the coaſt of the province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, the twentieth day of June, 1776.

HOWE.

By order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

Extract of a letter from the hon. major general LEE, dated Charleſtown, July 2, 1776, *to the preſident of the Congreſs.*

"I SHOULD have done myſelf the honour ſooner of informing the Congreſs of the attack made by the enemy's ſquadron on Sullivan's iſland, and their repulſe, but conjectured that by waiting a day or two, I might probably be furniſhed with the means of ſending a more minute, full, and ſatisfactory account.

"My conjecture was right; for yeſterday five ſeamen made their eſcape, one of whom is a more intelligent fellow than is commonly found amongſt men of his level. Incloſed is a copy of their narrative [*ſee our laſt week's gazette*], I may venture to congratulate Congreſs on the event. Not only the advantage muſt be conſiderable, but the affair reflects no ſmall credit to the American arms.

"On Friday, about 11 o'clock, the commodore (Sir Peter Parker) with his whole ſquadron, conſiſting of two line of battle ſhips and ſix frigates, the rates of which are marked in the incloſed narrative, anchored at leſs than half muſket ſhot from the fort, and commenced one of the moſt furious and inceſſant fires I ever ſaw or heard. It was manifeſtly their plan to land at the ſame time, their whole regulars, at the eaſt end of the iſland, and of courſe inveſt the whole fort by land and ſea. As the garriſon was compoſed entirely of raw troops, both officers and men, I thought it my duty to croſs over to the iſland to encourage the garriſon by my preſence. But I might have ſaved myſelf that trouble, for I found on my arrival they had no occaſion for any ſort of encouragement. I found them determined and cool to the laſt degree; their behaviour would, in fact, have done honour to the oldeſt troops.

"I therefore beg leave to recommend in the ſtrongeſt terms to the Congreſs, the commanding officer, col. Moutrie, and the whole garriſon, as brave ſoldiers and excellent citizens. Nor muſt I omit, at the ſame time, mentioning col. Thompſon, who with the South Carolina rangers, and a detachment of the North Carolina regulars, repulſed the enemy in two ſeveral attempts to make a lodgment at the extremity of the iſland.

Our loſs, conſidering the heat and duration of the fire, was inconſiderable. We had only ten men killed on the ſpot, and twenty-two wounded, ſeven of whom loſt their limbs. But with their limbs they did not loſe their ſpirits; for they enthuſiaſtically encouraged their comrades, never to abandon the ſtandard of liberty and their country. This I do aſſure you, is not in the ſtile of gaſconading romance, uſual after every ſucceſsful action, but literally a fact. I with great pleaſure mention the circumſtance, as it augurs well to the cauſe of freedom. At eleven the fire ceaſed, having continued juſt twelve hours without the leaſt intermiſſion."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

By accounts from Canada we learn, that our troops a few days after the battle at Three Rivers, retreated to the Iſle of Noix, but finding that an extreme unhealthy place, were obliged to retire to Crown-Point, where they are repairing that old fortification. That the Engliſh had got to St. John's, where they would have to build boats before they could croſs the lakes, and that we had a ſchooner of ſix carriage guns, and four other

Since our laſt the militia of this city, with a number of companies from the other parts of the province, have marched for New-Jerſey.

From the Royal Kalendar, for the year 1776.

A Liſt of ſhipping on the North-American ſtation.

Third rates. Aſia, captain George Vandeput, 64. Boyne, Brod. Hantwell, 70. Eagle, vice adm. Howe, H. Duncan, 64. Somerſet, G. Ourry, 64.

Fourth rates. Briſtol, com. Sir Peter Parker, John Morris, 50. Centurion, Rich. Braithwait, 50. Chatham, vice adm. Shuldham, J. Kayner, 50. Experiment, Robert Keeler, 50. Jerſey, hoſpital ſhip, W. A. Halſted, 60. Iſis, C. Douglaſs, 50. Preſton, J. Robinſon, 50. Renown, F. Banks 50.

Fifth rates. Blonde, P. Pownal, 32. Brune, 32. Emeral, B. Caldwell, 32. Niger, 32. Talbot, 32. Orpheus, C. Hudſon, 32. Pearl, J. O'Hara, 32. Phœnix, H. Parker, jun. 44. Roebuck, Andrew Snape Hamond, 44. Thetis, 32.

Sixth rates. Acteon, C. Atkins, 28. Active, W. Williams, 28. Boreas, C. Thomſon, 28. Carryſfort, —— Fanſhaw, 28. Cerberus, 28. Deal Caſtle, Worth, 24. Fowey, G. Montagu, 24. Fox, Fotheringham, 28. Greyhound, 24. Glaſgow, T. Howe, 24. Lively, T. Biſhop, 20. Lizard, 28. Mercury, 24. Millford, J. Burr, 28. Roſe, J. Wallace, 20. Scarborough, Andrew Barclay, 20. Seaford, J. Colpoy, 20. Solebay, T. Symons, 28. Sphinx, A. Hunt, 20. Syren, T. Furneaux, 28. Tartar, 28. Triton, Skeff. Lutwidge, 28.

Sloops. Atlanta, T. Underwood, 16. Carcaſs, R. Dring, 8. Cruizer, F. Parry, 8. Falcon, J. Lindzee, 16. Ferret, J. Codney, 18. Hawke, R. Cooper, 10. Kingfiſher, 16. Martin, W. Parker, 14. Merlin, C. Burnaby, 18. Nautilus, J. Collins, 16. Otter, M. Squire, 10. Savage, H. Bromedge, 8. Scorpion, J. Tolemache, 16. Senegal, W. Duddingſton, 16. Swan, J. Ayſcough, 14. Tamer, E. Thornborough, 16. Viper, D. Price, 10.

Armed veſſels. Canceaux, Cherokee, Lieut. Ferguſon, Diligence, Labrador, Magdalen, Lieut. John Nunn, Sultana.

Bomb-ketch. Thunder, J. Reid.

CONSTITUTION *of* NEW-JERSEY.

WHEREAS all the conſtitutional authority ever poſſeſſed by the kings of Great-Britain over theſe colonies, or their other dominions, was by compact derived from the people, and held of them for the common intereſt of the whole ſociety, allegiance and protection are, in the nature of things, reciprocal ties, each equally depending upon the other, and liable to be diſſolved by the other's being refuſed or withdrawn. And whereas George the Third, king of Great-Britain, has refuſed protection to the good people of theſe colonies; and, by aſſenting to ſundry acts of the Britiſh parliament, attempted to ſubject them to the abſolute dominion of that body; and has alſo made war upon them in the moſt cruel and unnatural manner, for no other cauſe than aſſerting their juſt rights, all civil authority under him is neceſſarily at an end, and a diſſolution of government in each colony has conſequently taken place.

And whereas, in the preſent deplorable ſituation of theſe colonies, expoſed to the fury of a cruel and relentleſs enemy, ſome form of government is abſolutely neceſſary, not only for the preſervation of good order, but alſo the more effectually to unite the people, and enable them to exert their wholy force in their own neceſſary defence; and as the honourable the continental congreſs, the ſupreme council of the American colonies, has adviſed ſuch of the colonies as have not yet gone into the meaſure, to adopt for themſelves reſpectively ſuch government as ſhall beſt conduce to their own happineſs and ſafety, and the well being of America in general: We, the repreſentatives of the colony of New Jerſey, having been elected by all the counties in the freeſt manner, and in congreſs aſſembled, have, after mature deliberation, agreed upon a ſet of charter rights, and the form of a conſtitution, in manner following, *Videlicet*;

I. That the government of this province ſhall be veſted in a governor, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly.

II. That the ſaid legiſlative council and general aſſembly ſhall be choſen, for the firſt time, on the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next; the members whereof ſhall be the ſame in number and qualifications as is herein after mentioned; and ſhall be and remain veſted with all the powers and authority to be held by any future legiſlative council and aſſembly of this colony, until the ſecond Tueſday in October, which will be in the year of our lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven.

III. That on the ſaid ſecond *Tueſday* in *October*, yearly and every year for ever (with the privilege of adjourning from day to day as occaſion may require) the counties ſhall ſeverally chuſe one perſon to be a member of the legiſlative council of this colony, who ſhall be and have been, for one whole year next before the election, an inhabitant and freeholder in the county in which he is choſen, and worth at leaſt one thouſand pounds, proclamation money, of real and perſonal eſtate within the ſame county: That, at the ſame time, each county ſhall alſo chuſe three members of aſſembly; provided, that no perſon ſhall be entitled to a ſeat in the ſaid aſſembly, unleſs he be and have been, for one whole year next before the election, an inhabitant of the county he is to repreſent, and worth five hundred pounds, proclamation money, in real and perſonal eſtate in the ſame county: That, on the ſecond Tueſday next after the day of election, the council and aſſembly ſhall ſeparately meet; and that the conſent of both houſes ſhall be neceſſary to every law; provided, that ſeven ſhall be a quorum of the council for doing buſineſs, and that no law ſhall paſs, unleſs there be a majority of all the repreſentatives of each body perſonally preſent and agreeing thereto. Provided always, that if a majority of the repreſentatives of this province in council and general aſſembly convened, ſhall, at any time or times hereafter, judge it equitable and proper to add to or diminiſh the number or proportion of the members of aſſembly for any county or counties in this colony, then, and in ſuch caſe, the ſame may, on the principles of more equal repreſentation, be readily done, any thing in this charter to the contrary notwithſtanding; ſo that the whole number of [illegible]

time.

IV. That all inhabitants of this colony, of full age, who are worth fifty pounds, proclamation money, clear eſtate in the ſame, and have reſided within the county in which they claim a vote for twelve months immediately preceding the election, ſhall be entitled to vote for repreſentatives in council and aſſembly; and alſo for all other public officers that ſhall be elected by the people of the county at large.

V. That the aſſembly, when met, ſhall have power to chooſe a ſpeaker, and other their officers; to be judges of the qualifications and elections of their own members; ſit upon their own adjournments; prepare bills to be paſſed into laws, and to empower their ſpeaker to convene them, whenever any extraordinary occurrence ſhall render it neceſſary.

VI. That the council ſhall alſo have power to prepare bills to paſs into laws, and have other like powers as the aſſembly, and in all reſpects to be a free and independent branch of the legiſlature of this colony; ſave only, that they ſhall not prepare or alter any money-bill, which ſhall be the privilege of the aſſembly; that the council ſhall, from time to time, be convened by the governor or vice-preſident, but muſt be convened at all times when the aſſembly ſits; for which purpoſe the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly ſhall always, immediately after an adjournment, give notice to the governor or vice-preſident of the time and place to which the houſe is adjourned.

VII. That the council and aſſembly jointly, at their firſt meeting after each annual election, ſhall, by a majority of votes, elect ſome fit perſon within the colony to be a governor for one year, who ſhall be conſtant preſident of the council, and have a caſting vote in their proceedings; and that the council themſelves ſhall chooſe a vice-preſident, who ſhall act as ſuch in the abſence of the governor.

VIII. That the governor, or in his abſence, the vice-preſident of the council, ſhall have the ſupreme executive power, be chancellor of the colony, and act as captain-general and commander in chief of all the militia, and other military force, in this colony; and that any three or more of the council ſhall, at all times, be a privy council to conſult them; and that the governor be ordinary or ſurrogate [illegible]

IX. That the governor and council (ſeven whereof ſhall be a quorum) be the court of appeals in the laſt reſort in all cauſes of law as heretofore; and that they poſſeſs the power of granting pardons to criminals after condemnation, in all caſes of treaſon, felony, or other offences.

X. That captains, and all other inferior officers of the militia, ſhall be choſen by the companies in the reſpective counties; but field and general officers by the council and aſſembly.

XI. That the council and aſſembly ſhall have power to make the great ſeal of this colony, which ſhall be kept by the governor, or, in his abſence, the vice-preſident of the council, to be uſed by them as occaſion may require; and it ſhall be called the Great Seal of the colony of New-Jerſey.

XII. That the judges of the ſupreme court ſhall continue in office for ſeven years, the judges of the inferior court of common-pleas in the ſeveral counties, juſtices of the peace, clerks of the ſupreme court, clerks of the inferior courts of common-pleas, and quarter-ſeſſions, the attorney general and provincial ſecretary, ſhall continue in office for five years, and the provincial treaſurer ſhall continue in office for one year; and that they ſhall be ſeverally appointed by the council and aſſembly in manner aforeſaid, and commiſſioned by the governor, or, in his abſence, by the vice-preſident of the council. Provided always, That the ſaid officers ſeverally ſhall be capable of being re-appointed at the end of the terms ſeverally before limited; and that any of the ſaid officers ſhall be liable to be diſmiſſed, when adjudged guilty of miſbehaviour by the council, on an impeachment of the aſſembly.

XIII. That the inhabitants of each county, qualified to vote as aforeſaid, ſhall, at the time and place of electing their repreſentatives, annually elect one ſheriff, and one or more coroners; and that they may re-elect the ſame perſon to ſuch offices until he ſhall have ſerved three years, but no longer; after which three years muſt elapſe before the ſame perſon is capable of being elected again. When the election is made and return'd to the governor or vice preſident, under the hands of ſix freeholders of the county for which they were elected, they ſhall be immediately commiſſioned to ſerve in their reſpective offices.

XIV. That the townſhips, at their annual town meetings for electing other officers, ſhall chooſe conſtables for the diſtricts reſpectively; and alſo three or more judicious freeholders of good character, to hear and finally determine all appeals relative to unjuſt aſſeſſments in caſe of public taxation; which commiſſioners of appeal ſhall, for that purpoſe, ſit at ſome ſuitable time or times to be by them appointed, and made known to the people by advertiſements.

XV. That the laws of this colony ſhall begin in the following ſtyle, viz. *Be it enacted by the council and general aſſembly of this colony, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame:* That all commiſſions granted by the governor or vice-preſident ſhall run thus—*The colony of New-Jerſey to A. B. &c. greeting:* And that all writs ſhall likewiſe run in the name of the colony: And that all indictments ſhall conclude in the following manner, viz. *againſt the peace of this colony, the government and dignity of the ſame.*

XVI. That all criminals ſhall be admitted to the ſame privileges of witneſſes and counſel, as their proſecutors are or ſhall be entitled to.

XVII. That the eſtates of ſuch perſons as ſhall deſtroy their own lives ſhall not, for that offence, be forfeited; but ſhall deſcend in the ſame manner as they would have done had ſuch perſons died in the natural way; nor ſhall any article which may occaſion accidentally the death of any one be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wiſe forfeited, on account of ſuch misfortune.

XVIII. That no perſon ſhall ever, within this colony, be deprived of the ineſtimable privilege of worſhipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conſcience; nor under any pretence whatſoever compelled to attend any place of worſhip, contrary to his own faith and judgment; nor ſhall any perſon within this colony ever be obliged to pay tythes, taxes, or any other rates, for the purpoſe of building or repairing any other church or churches, to be right, or has deliberately or voluntarily engaged himſelf to perform.

XIX. That there ſhall be no eſtabliſhment of any one religious ſect in this province in preference to another; and that no proteſtant inhabitants of this colony ſhall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles; but that all perſons profeſſing a belief in the faith of any proteſtant ſect, who ſhall demean themſelves peaceably under the government as hereby eſtabliſhed, ſhall be capable of being elected into any office of profit or truſt, or being a member of either branch of the legiſlature, and ſhall fully and freely enjoy every privilege and immunity enjoyed by others their fellow ſubjects.

(To be concluded in our next.)

WILLIAMSBURG, July 12.

Camp before Gwyn's iſland, July 10, 1776.

Yeſterday morning brigadier-general Lewis, accompanied by the colonels Stephen, Woodford, Weedon, and Buckner, arrived here, when a vigorous attack was made on the fleet and camp of the enemy. The ſhips were ſo roughly handled, that the Dunmore, and ſeveral others, were in a ſhort time towed off; and the enemy abandoned their works, after carrying away all their cannon, except a ſix pounder. We have taken the Lady Charlotte tender, with three guns, a very fine ſchooner and pilot boat, which they made uſe of as tenders. The want of boats prevented our ſeizing many tories, all their cannon, the greateſt part of their baggage, and the negroes. The enemy have burnt ſeveral of their veſſels, among them a very fine ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Dunmore, which was rendered unfit for ſea. His lordſhip loſt his china by a double-headed ſhot, and it is ſaid he himſelf was wounded in the leg by a ſplinter. The fleet is drove off without water; and although they have plenty of prize flour, there is not a biſcuit on board. The houſes, ovens, and fortifications, which they had begun on the iſland, plainly prove that they had no intention of leaving it in ſo precipitate a manner. All the loſs we ſuſtained was in poor capt. Arundel, of the artillery, who was killed by the burſting of a mortar. The officers and ſoldiers of col. Daingerfield's regiment behaved with great bravery.

The poſt-maſter in Fredericksburg writes, of laſt Wedneſday, that, by a gentleman juſt arrived from Philadelphia, he had ſeen an Evening Poſt of the 2d inſtant, which mentions that the hon. the continental congreſs had that day declared the *United Colonies free and independent ſtates.*

ANNAPOLIS.

In CONVENTION. July 6, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a bounty of one ſhilling, common money, be paid by the council of ſafety, for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price not exceeding 7s. 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, July 9, 1776.

WANTED immediately, for the uſe of the province, three thouſand four hundred canteens, or wooden bottles, to hold one quart each; three thouſand four hundred knapſacks with havreſacks; three thouſand four hundred priming wires and bruſhes; and five hundred ſmall iron pots, or kettles with bales, to anſwer the purpoſe of camp kettles. Any perſon or perſons willing to contract for ſupplying the ſame, are deſired to ſend their propoſals to the council of ſafety as ſoon as poſſible.

July 10, 1776.

WANTED immediately a number of labourers. Perſons applying to the commanding officer of the artillery at Annapolis for that purpoſe, will meet with encouragement.

WANTED immediately, for the ſervice of the province, an armourer.---Any perſon of ſkill in that buſineſs, by applying to the council of ſafety, will meet with encouragement.

By order,

R. Ridgely, aſſiſt. clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MARYLAND,

Held at the city of Annapolis on Friday the 21ſt of June, 1776.

WANTED immediately, for the public's uſe at Annapolis, ſeveral good WHEELWRIGHTS. Such will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Council of Safety of Maryland.

THE ſchooner JOHN, lately from ſea, and commanded by Francis Speake, lying now in Chingateague inlet, in Accomack county, Virginia. She is near 4000 buſhels burthen, ſeven years old on the 22d of next month, ſound with ſails, rigging, anchors, and cables, and may be readily ſent to ſea from the place ſhe lies at. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe her may know the terms by applying to R. Hooe on the ſpot, or to capt. James Martin of Snow-Hill, who will be authorized to ſell her for

3w JENIFER & HOOE.

July 23, 1776.

TO be ſold, at Shaw and Chiſholm's, in Church-ſtreet, near the Dock, Annapolis, a quantity of [illegible]; likewiſe loaf ſugar by

Near Mr. Beale's ordinary, Frederick county, July 20, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain William Langley, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 30 years of age, [illegible] ſwarthy complexion, pitted with the ſmall-pox, well ſet, with a light coloured coat pretty [illegible], a light coloured jacket and trouſers patched about the knees, and an old hat not tied up, ſtole a horſe, bridle and ſaddle, on Tueſday the 16th inſtant, about 13 hands high, bright bay, branded on the near ſide with a X, a broad place under the ſaddle without hair on the near ſide, a ſelon growing on his right eye. The ſaddle is almoſt new, and the bridle is tied in a knot in the middle. Whoever takes up the above Langley and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of fifty ſhillings for the man, and fifty ſhillings for the [illegible], by

ANANIAS OGDEN.

Annapolis, July 22, 1776.

BROKE JAIL laſt night, the two following perſons, both committed on ſuſpicion of felony, viz. Negro JACK, the property of Miſs Elizabeth Bordley, a tall ſlim young fellow, about eighteen or nineteen years of age: had on when he made his eſcape, a green half-thick jacket without ſleeves, of-nabrig ſhirt and leather breeches; has remarkable long fingers and thick lips. JOHN CHAPING, an Engliſhman, about five feet ſix inches high, well ſet, black hair: had on when he made his eſcape, a pretty good white cloth coat, jacket and breeches, white ſhirt; he either ſerved his time with, or is a ſervant to, Mr. Philip Thomas at Weſt-River, and was committed on ſuſpicion of having ſtolen ſome linen belonging to Mr. Samuel Galloway or Mr. Lancelot Jacques. Whoever takes up and ſecures both or either of the ſaid felons, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings reward for each of them.

THOMAS DEALE,

ſheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Lower diſtrict of Frederick county, Maryland, July 22, 1776.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, two Iriſh ſervant men, viz. THOMAS TURNER, by trade a tailor, is a luſty well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair, though I expect he has cut it off, as he carried away a pair of ſciſſars: his apparel was, when he went away, an old jacket, old felt hat, old ſhirts, old ſhoes nailed at the bottom, new trouſers of coarſe country linen. HENRY SMITH, by trade a cooper, is a little fellow, with black hair, thin beard, and about 22 years of age, very apt to get drunk: he had on when he went away, an old claret coloured coat with flat buttons, and the coat patched with blue patches, old felt hat, old ſhirts, old ſhoes nailed at the bottom, new trouſers of coarſe country linen; they both are apt to bluſh when examined. Whoever takes them up ten miles from home ſhall have forty ſhillings for each or either, and if out of this province eight pounds for them or in proportion for either, and reaſonable travelling charges to be paid, by

w6 HENRY GAITHER.

N. B. I have a good new fulling mill to rent, or I would hire a faller if recommended. H. G.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

July 23, 1776.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, living near the Head of Senica in Frederick county, three convict ſervants, viz. EDWARD BADHAM, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, brown ſtrait hair, brown complexion, dark eyes, ſmooth faced, and ſays he is country born: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white ſhirt, one coarſe country ditto, a coarſe dark coloured hunting ſhirt, the ſleeves worn out at the elbows, a light coloured country ſpun jacket pretty much worn, wool hat, coarſe oſnabrig trouſers, and old ſhoes. JOHN PINFIELD, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on a coarſe country ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of old ſhoes, and a fan-tail hat about half worn. GEORGE MILLETT, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſmooth faced; had on a ſmall felt hat, coarſe country ſhirt and trouſers, a pair of old ſhoes, and an old cotton jacket. It is ſuppoſed they will all change their names. Whoever will ſecure ſaid ſervants, ſo that we get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or thirty ſhillings for either, including what the law allows.

ROBERT OWEN,

EDWARD PENN, ſon of Benjamin.

following perſons, viz. THOMAS BURCH, an Iriſhman, a ſtocking weaver by trade, ſays he belongs to David Gee, near Mr. James Brookes's, about ſixteen miles above Bladenſburg, in Frederick county. Negro WILL, who ſays he belongs to Richard Mitchell ſon of Nottly, near Piſcataway. Their maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them from

2w RALPH FORSTER, ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Freeman Cotter, in Charles county, taken up as a ſtray, a black horſe, about 6 years old, paces and trots, has no brand that can be diſcovered, has a large white ſpot on one ſide of his back, which appears to be made by the ſaddle, and has a ſwitch tail. The owner may have him again [illegible] and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Henry Bowman, near Duck-Creek in Harford county, a ſmall brown or dark mare, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has a crop in the left ear which ſeems lately done, paces, trots and gallops, and is very low in fleſh. The owner may have [illegible] on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, July 11, 1776.

LOST in this city, within theſe three days, either by being dropt in ſome part of it, or being ſtolen out of a draw in the houſe of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq; one ſheet of the Convention paper currency of the laſt impreſſion, value £. 19 5 0. Any perſon having found the ſaid ſheet of money, who will bring it to the ſubſcriber, may receive THREE POUNDS reward, or any larger ſum that may be deemed adequate to their honeſty.

Or ſuppoſing the ſaid ſ[illegible] perſon having bills of a la[illegible] to them by negroes or other [illegible]ts, ſo which means the theft can be diſcovered, ſuch perſon ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward on the conviction.

WILLIAM DEARDS.

I INTEND to leave this province the firſt convenient opportunity.

4w COLIN CAMPBELL.

Weſt-River, July 13, 1776.

A QUANTITY of white oak and other timber, either to be ſold or worked up on halves, at the ſubſcriber's plantation on Weſt-River in Anne-Arundel county, where a few able negroes are wanted on hire, by the month or year. For further information apply to Philip Thomas, Eſq; or

JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, ſhe is near 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſwitch'd tail with a hanging mane; as ſhe has been accuſtomed to work in the plough may probably have ſome marks of the harneſs. She paces, trots and canters pleaſantly, and has a number of dark coloured ſpots, particularly on her rump and legs Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her, ſo that ſhe may be had, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

June 30, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the following ſervants and ſlaves, viz. Peter Ingles, a Scotſman; negroes Joe and Summer; ſay they belong to Arthur Wheatly of Dorſet county. Benj. Lennon, an Iriſhman, ſays he belongs to capt. Ewing of ſaid county. Negro Adam, ſays he belongs to Levin Woolford of ſaid county. The above ſervants and ſlaves came down the Bay in a batteau, painted red; their maſters are deſired to take them away and pay charges to

3w HUGH HOPEWELL, ſher. of St. Mary's co.

Annapolis, July 2, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's [illegible]ntation, called the Seven [illegible]ants, a[illegible]th of Magotty river in Anne-A[illegible]del co[illegible] following indented ſervants, viz.

JOSEPH MOSS, an Engliſh ſeaman, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair and ruddy complexion: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a felt hat.

MICHAEL DELANEY, an Iriſh farmer, 5 feet ſeven inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, dark hair and complexion: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a worſted cap.

JOHN NEWLAND, an Engliſhman, bred up a waiter, about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, ruddy complexion and brown hair: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a fan-tail caſtor hat, an old ſuperfine crimſon coloured cloth coat with gold baſket buttons; but as he took other cloaths with him, it is probable he or they may change their dreſs and names.

They went off in a new clinch-work boat 10 or 12 feet keel, with a ſail made of an oſnabrig ſheet. Newland is fond of ſtrong drink, and when ſo is very talkative. Whoſoever will bring the ſaid ſervants to Robert Heath, overſeer at the ſubſcriber's ſaid plantation, or ſecure them in the public jails of this province, ſhall receive a reward of 15 pounds currency, or 5 pounds for either of them.

3w WILLIAM WORTHINGTON.

taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black mare, about 12 hands high, branded on the near buttock GM, and on the ſhoulder with ſomething reſembling N, two hind feet white, ſome white ſpots in her forehead, trots, paces and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

I HEREBY give notice to the repreſentatives of the eſtate of James Maccubbin, deceaſed, that unleſs they indemnify me by the 22d inſtant, from the claims of the creditors againſt ſaid eſtate, I will expoſe the ſame to ſale in order to diſcharge the ſaid claims.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY, A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, Ju[illegible]6.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, the following Engliſh ſervant men, viz.

JOHN FERGUSON (who frequently went by the name of FOX, from the colour of his hair, it being very red), about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin viſage, pitted with the ſmall-pox: had on and took with him, when he went away, two check ſhirts, one oſnabrig jacket, one frize ditto, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, and a half worn ſtraw hat lined with green ſilk, and had a green ribbon round the crown.

HENRY PRATT, about 20 years of age, who profeſſes the art of cookery, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort black hair, very thin viſage: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white cloth jacket, one oſnabrig ditto, two check ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a new pair of pumps, and an old caſtor hat.

RICHARD CARRINGTON, about 23 years of age, by trade a cabinet-maker, about [illegible] feet 4 or 5 inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, ſhort light coloured hair, very talkative when in liquor: had on and took with him, when he went away, a ſhort brown cloth coat trimmed with white metal buttons, one bath coating jacket, one pair of oſnabrig trouſers, two brown ſheeting ſhirts; he alſo took with him a ſilver mounted cutteau with a white bone hilt, the blade very ſtrait and badly poliſhed, and the ſcabbard half finiſhed.

There was alſo taken from the Dock the ſame night, a yellow bottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with black bends and gunwales, not finiſhed in the cabbin, no hatches, and the ſails but indifferent; the fore-ſail much longer than the main-ſail, the main gaff much too long; the property of Gilbert Middleton, one of the ſubſcribers; and it is ſuppoſed that they went off in that boat, as John Ferguſon frequently went in her as a hand. It is probable that they may quit the boat and paſs for deſerters from lord Dunmore, knowing that ſuch are much countenanced throughout this [illegible]ntinent.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them and the boat, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if the ſervants only are taken and brought home, or ſecured ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall receive ten pounds, or in proportion for any of them, or five pounds for ſecuring the boat, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

tf [illegible] GILBERT MIDDLETON, or SHAW & CHISHOLM.

given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will be diſagreeable to

tf [illegible] SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county June 25, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a Scots woman, who calls herſelf Cuſten Stewart, and ſays ſhe belongs to a certain Robert Fryer, about 20 miles above Alexandria in Virginia, on the Leeſburg road. She is a luſty young woman, and has on an old country cloth jacket, a pretty good country cloth petticoat, and a country flaxen linen ſhirt. Her maſter is deſired to pay charges and take her from

3w [illegible] RALPH FORSTER

June 5, 1776.

THE Subſcriber will attend at Talbot county Court-Houſe, on every Tueſday of the week, for the purpoſe of giving in exchange bills of credit, emitted by the Provincial Convention the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Provincial Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

6w [illegible] WILLIAM HINDMAN, treaſurer of the Eaſtern-ſhore.

Upper Marlborough, June 1, 1776.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to quit the province as ſoon as he can bring his affairs into ſuch compaſs as to be left to an agent, earneſtly intreats all perſons indebted to him to ſettle their accounts, by giving bond with ſecurity for their reſpective balances. Thoſe who do not comply with this reaſonable requeſt, may depend that immediate application will be made to the committee for leave to bring ſuits againſt them; and all perſons who have claims againſt him are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and diſcharged. The different deputy ſheriffs of Prince George's county have liſts of all balances due to him as ſheriff, and ſhould any diſpute ariſe on ſuch balances, and on application to himſelf he may not be able to ſatisfy the perſon about it, he will readily ſubmit ſuch to any one, two or more gentlemen in the neighbourhood where ſuch perſon lives who diſputes them; and, for the eaſe of thoſe who cannot pay money, he will take tobacco, corn, cattle, horſes, ſheep, or any thing elſe they may have to diſpoſe of, that there is the leaſt proſpect of turning into caſh ſoon, in diſcharge of them.

tf [illegible] RALPH FORSTER.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, on Monday the 10th of June, a luſty negro fellow named WILL: had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers; 'tis probable he may alter his dreſs. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to a reward of twenty ſhillings, beſides what the law allows.

ALEXANDER OGG.

June 26, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Richard Snowden's Iron-works, on Sunday laſt, a convict ſervant man named WILLIAM SHEPPARD, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has ſhort brown hair, is of a ſwarthy complexion, and has an ugly down look. He has been hurt in his right leg, which cauſes him to limp and to walk on the end of his toes on that ſide: had on and took with him a caſtor hat almoſt new, an old claret coloured coat much torn on the ſhoulders, new green jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, old leather breeches patched on the knees, white yarn ſtockings, and an old pair of ſhoes.

The above ſervant ran away on the 10th of May laſt and was taken up and brought home a day or two before he took his laſt departure. He ſtole out of my paſture on Sunday laſt a young black mare 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, docked but not branded, her off hind foot white. He alſo took with him a ſet of ſhoemakers tools.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant and mare, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive five pounds reward; for the ſervant alone three pounds, and for the mare forty ſhillings, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by

tf JOSEPH DUVALL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.